

Israel rejects call for U.N. session

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli officials Tuesday rejected a Soviet suggestion that the U.N. Security Council hold an informal discussion on Israel's plan for elections in the occupied territories. The rejection came as reports circulated here that the United States is giving serious consideration to the proposal. Yossi Ben Aharon, political adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, told Israel Radio that a U.N. discussion could undermine the plan because it "is likely to tip the idea in the bud." "The problem isn't getting international support for our proposal," he said in an interview with army radio. "We just don't want others to torpedo it. The issue is to obtain partners in the field." Other officials and news analysts noted that Israel has rejected calls by the Soviets and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for an international peace conference on the Middle East. The Soviet call for a Security Council discussion appears to be a backdoor way of getting an international forum, they said. The Soviets reportedly called for the U.N. discussion at a weekend meeting in Washington, D.C., between several Soviet Foreign Ministry officials and Dennis Ross, the head of the State Department's policy planning staff.

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Army blows up 3 W. Bank homes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops Tuesday blew up the homes of three Palestinians overnight for allegedly killing a Jewish settler in the occupied West Bank.

A Jewish settler armed with an Uzi submachine gun opened fire on a group of Palestinians waiting at major intersection near Tel Aviv, police said.

Two Palestinians were wounded in the attack, one of them seriously. The 23-year-old assailant was apprehended after being chased by police and local residents.

Settlers shouting for blood mobbed Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Tuesday at the funeral of the settler whose body was found Sunday.

About 500 mourners chanting "revenge" and "traitor" drowned out most of Shamir's speech at the graveside of settler Friedrich Rosenfeld, stabbed Sunday as he walked alone in the hills outside the West Bank Jewish settlement of Ariel.

Three Palestinian shepherds were arrested overnight by agents of the Shin Bet service in connection with the stabbing death, sources said.

The army Tuesday blew up the homes of the three suspects, who are from the nearby village of Burkin, Israel Radio said. The names of the suspects have not yet been released.

Amram Mitzna, the outgoing West Bank army commander, said the Palestinian suspects "confessed" to the killing, but he gave no clue for the motive.

Also Tuesday, a 27-year-old Palestinian suspected of collaborating with Israel was stabbed to death in the Gaza Strip town of Khan Yunis, Arab and Israeli news reports said. The victim was identified as Fahad Fawzi Madi.

Another Palestinian, Samir Mohammad Antiz, 19, was found dead in his tent at the Ketziot detention centre in the Naqeeh

desert, where he had been held without charges since last February, an army spokesman said.

The army sealed the homes of two other Palestinians in Ramallah, including one man who allegedly confessed to firebombing an Israeli car transporting voters through Arab Jerusalem to cast ballots on election day last November, the radio said.

New commanders named

Israel has appointed a new commander over the occupied West Bank, Major-General Yitzhak Mordechai, who brings a hardline reputation to the toughest job in the Israeli army.

Iraqi-born Mordechai, 44, succeeds Mitzna, who avowed "Liberals" accused by Israeli critics of being "too soft" on an 18-month-old uprising.

The army, announcing the new posting Monday, said Major-General Matan Vilnai, 45, the outgoing army manpower director, would take Mordechai's place as commander over the occupied Gaza Strip.

Unlike in the West Bank, Mordechai has imposed a blanket Gaza curfew for days at a time, punishing all for the protests of a few. Also in Gaza, more Arabs have been wounded daily per capita in street battles with troops.

After three years in Gaza, Mordechai now takes over what Israeli military say is the most problematic posting of the army.

In 1985 Mordechai, a former chief paratroop and infantry officer, was acquitted of charges he pistol-whipped to death one of two Palestinians killed in custody after hijacking an Israeli bus in 1984.

A later investigation found Shin Bet lied about its responsibility for the deaths. Mordechai said in April the

Israeli army would fight Palestinian protesters untiringly and "we will act as if the intifada is going to last for 100 years."

Egypt voices concern

Egypt condemned Tuesday Israel's clampdown on the uprising in occupied territories and conveyed its concern to the Zionist state and the United States.

Foreign Minister Esamat Abdul Meguid told reporters Cairo's position after meeting with U.S. Ambassador Frank G. Wisner.

Also, the ministry summoned Shimon Shamir, Israel's ambassador, who heard Egypt's complaints from Azziz Seff Al Nasr, an assistant to Abdul Meguid. Shamir did not speak to reporters.

Appearing with Abdul Meguid, ambassador Wisner urged quick action towards an Arab-Israeli political settlement "before violence destroys all the prospects of peace."

Wisner said the United States shares the concern of Egypt over the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

But while Abdul Meguid criticized Israeli harshness, Wisner spoke only of "rising violence" in the occupied territories without singling out either side.

The United States has used its Security Council veto in the United Nations at least twice to reject resolutions criticizing Israel for often brutal handling of the uprising. Washington said the resolutions lacked balance because they criticized only Israel.

What we are seeing in the occupied Arab lands in terms of action against the uprising cannot be accepted under any circumstances," Abdul Meguid said.

"We consider the uprising a popular movement by the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights. To confront this movement with violence is something that we reject totally."



Troops march in close order in Peking's Tiananmen Square. The square was the scene of the June 3 army assault on pro-democracy protesters.

Peking blasts U.S., other 'foreign plotters'

PEKING (Agencies) — Peking Radio charged Tuesday that reactionaries in the United States, Canada, Hong Kong and Macao supported and helped plot the student-led democracy movement in China.

It quoted a Peking professor as saying Washington played "an inglorious role" in plotting mass demonstrations which sparked the biggest political crisis in 40 years of Chinese Communist rule.

The supreme court advised those who surrender or report the crimes of others should be given lenient treatment.

Premier Li Peng, in remarks Monday, said "counterrevolutionary unrest" had been put down, but "quite a lot of rioters are yet to be apprehended," the official Xinhua news agency reported. "We can in no way leave them unpunished and let them stage a comeback."

State radio in Tuesday, quoting a letter from the unnamed professor, said the recent turmoil in China was caused by "very small cliques who hate our country" and was "supported, encouraged and plotted by reactionary forces abroad."

In went on: "Hong Kong and Macao forces have for a long time engaged in reactionary propaganda..."

"Some illegal organizations... based in Canada and the United States spared no effort to encourage this movement."

"The United States which claimed during this movement to be friendly to China played an inglorious role."

"Fang Lizhi (China's top dissident now sheltering in the American embassy) and his like got encouragement and support from the United States. This is a fact known to all."

"American embassy staff and journalists were constant visitors to Fang's house," the letter went on. "Student movement leader Wang Dan always followed Fang Lizhi and (his wife) Li Shuxian."

"Fang Lizhi ran away to seek refuge in the U.S. embassy, and the Americans received him, so people have reason to suspect that Americans plotted this large-scale counter-revolutionary chaos."

Echoing a constant theme in Chinese media since President George Bush denounced the June 4 army crackdown and Fang took shelter in the embassy, the radio added:

"America thinks it's the country to spread democracy and freedom, and for many years has interfered in the affairs of other countries over human rights."

"Every day South Korea suppresses a student movement but America does not interfere and in fact stations troops there," it went on.

"Israel every day suppresses Palestinians' just struggles and America is Israel's patron..."

"The South African government engaged in large-scale repression of blacks, yet is America's

support for this reactionary government small?"

Chinese guards Tuesday turned away droves of Peking citizens queuing for visas to go abroad.

It followed a hectoring decision which effectively seals China's borders to anyone who took part in the recent protests.

People outside the U.S. embassy said rules effective from Tuesday meant that a person wishing to leave China must show a letter from a supervisor certifying their political purity.

"Your (Communist) party boss, head of your work unit, school or street committee supervisor has to approve you," said one student outside the American mission.

"But I don't think they would give clearance if they knew you took part in even one demonstration."

"They would not want to take responsibility for making a mistake," she added.

Outcome of elections triggers Greek crisis

ATHENS (Agencies) — The prospect of a political crisis and new elections loomed here Tuesday as conservative leader Constantine Mitsotakis was given three days to form a government, only hours after a Communist alliance rejected his coalition offer.

In the rare coincidence of views Mitsotakis' New Democracy Party and the Communist dominated leftist alliance, who together won nearly 60 per cent of Sunday's vote, agreed the primary objective of a new government must be to punish those responsible for the massive scandals of the defeated Socialist administration of Premier Andreas Papandreou.

Mitsotakis won first place with 44.29 per cent of the vote and 144 seats falling short of an overall majority. He offered to form a coalition with the Communists, but they refuse to cooperate either with him or Papandreou.

If, as appears likely, a coalition proved impossible, there is no alternative to new elections under the constitution.

But such a development could result in the inability of parliament, as the only competent body under the constitution, to investigate and order the prosecution of members of the Socialist government.

There were conflicting counts of the passengers, all of them West European tourists.

The German travel agency Phoenix Flugreisen of Bonn, which managed the cruise, said 551 Germans and 16 other West Europeans were aboard and that a plane was being sent to pick them up.

The Norwegian news agency said there were 576 passengers from Germany, Holland, Austria, Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden.

The rescue centre said it had received conflicting figures, but estimated 575 passengers and 379 crew.

Hundreds of interior Ministry soldiers and extra police were sent to Novy Uzen, a city of about 55,000 people near the Caspian Sea, and a curfew was imposed to restore order, interior Ministry spokesman Boris Mikhailov said in a news briefing.

It was the third violent outburst of ethnic tension and economic frustration in six weeks in the vast central region of the Soviet Union.

In the worst violence, about

new parliament would lose its power to order an investigation if it is dissolved and new elections are ordered because of the inability of the political parties to form a government.

"I can assure you there will be catharsis," Mitsotakis told a news conference after President Christos Sartzetakis gave him the mandate to form a government.

"All future developments must be based on the need for catharsis. A solution has to be found as soon as possible, to allow parliament to investigate the scandals and to initiate prosecutions," he added.

He did not indicate how we might overcome the Communists refusal to join him in a coalition.

If he fails to form a government, the mandate will be given to Papandreou whose Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) came second with 125 seats.

Papandreou, who remains as caretaker prime minister, also woed the Communists Tuesday, emphasizing again that the combined Pasok-Communist forces have 154 seats in parliament.

"The Greek people gave the majority of its vote to the democratic and progressive forces, and barred the return of the right and conservatism to power," he told reporters.

The Communist alliance, with 29 seats in parliament, would try to form a government if neither Mitsotakis or Papandreou succeeded, he said.

"But now conditions are ripe for opening a new chapter in the

relations and indeed in the history of the region," he said.

Rafsanjani said Gorbatchev's reforms, the ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war in which Moscow had hacked Baghdad, and the pullout of Soviet forces from Afghanistan convinced him to take up the Kremlin's invitation, first extended two years ago.

With Iran's relations with many Western countries still strained from Khomeini's death order on author Salman Rushdie, the Soviet Union is a natural source of much-needed help in Iran's economic reconstruction following the eight-year war. A ceasefire ended hostilities last August.

Rafsanjani is expected to sign a number of major economic agreements in the visit, which caps a steady improvement in relations with Moscow in the past couple of years.

Iran began talks with the Soviet Union in 1987 on resuming natural gas exports by pipeline. Exports were suspended in 1980 after Moscow rejected the demand by Iran's new revolutionary leadership for a three-fold price rise.

Rafsanjani was accompanied by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Commander of the Revolutionary Guards Corps Mohsin Rezaie, Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi, representatives of seven ministries and a number of parliamentary deputies, TASS said.

Relations "have grown especially strong lately," it said, crediting the late Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Rafsanjani told Tehran Radio before leaving Tuesday that Iran's relations with its northern neighbour — both imperial Russia and the Communist regime of the past 70 years — had been bad.

"But now conditions are ripe for opening a new chapter in the

Rafsanjani in Moscow to consolidate relations

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani travelled to the Soviet Union Tuesday for a visit expected to strengthen ties between Moscow and Tehran.

He is the highest-ranking Iranian official to visit the Soviet Union since the 1979 revolution in Iran.

Rafsanjani, who is also acting commander-in-chief of the Iranian armed forces, was expected to sign a series of economic and commercial agreements as well as seek military aid.

He was greeted at the Moscow airport by Vice President Anatoly Lukyanov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Rafsanjani was invited by President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The official TASS news agency said the Soviet Union was intent on developing strong relations with Iran "despite essential ideological differences between the two countries."

Relations "have grown especially strong lately," it said, crediting the late Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

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he over.

"There are still several hotbeds of tension in the region," a government spokesman in the Kazakh capital, Alma Ata, told Reuters by telephone Tuesday.

A police spokesman contacted in Novy Uzen itself, however, said the security forces had the situation under control.

The authorities are clearly anxious to avoid a replay of the Uzbek clashes, in which 99 people were killed.

Most of the victims there were Meskhetian Turks, a community deported en masse from their homeland in the Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia in 1944 by Josef Stalin. About 300,000 of them live in central Asia.

Cracks appear in Polish coalition

WARSAW (R) — Cracks appeared Tuesday in the communist-dominated government coalition that has ruled Poland since 1949.

The United Peasant Party (UPP), second-ranking partner with the Communist Party and the Democratic Party (DP), publicly asked its members if they wanted to overhaul the coalition to achieve "real equality and partnership" or to go independent.

It published a questionnaire for party members two days after elections that re-drew the balance of forces in Poland's parliament and left the Communists for the first time dependent on their coalition partners for a majority.

Under a reform pact with Solidarnosc that made the party demo-

All saved from listing Soviet liner

OSLO (AP) — A Soviet Ocean liner carrying more than 950 passengers and crew members hit an iceberg and began listing in the Norwegian sea. All the passengers and some of the crew from lifeboats, ice floes and the stricken vessel by a coast guard ship and helicopter.

No casualties were reported in the rescue of the 196 metre Maxim Gorky, which radioed for help late Monday and was reported in danger of sinking Tuesday.

Rescue efforts were aided by the 24-hour summer daylight of the Arctic.

A pump being used to keep the ship afloat failed Tuesday, but new pumps brought in later apparently staved off a sinking. Some 250 crew members were still on board the ship, an official said.

If, as appears likely, a coalition proved impossible, there is no alternative to new elections under the constitution.

But such a development could result in the inability of parliament, as the only competent body under

2 Middle East News

Sudanese chant support for ousted Numeiri

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Hundreds of stone-throwing protesters chanted support in Khartoum for former Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri to return to power.

Witnesses said demonstrators attacked shops and shouted "Numiri will return" in the city centre Monday in a protest at food and transport shortages under the rule of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi.

The protesters dispersed without incident when riot police arrived, the witnesses told Reuters.

Numiri, in a radio interview in Egypt Monday with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said he had nothing to do with a coup plot crushed Sunday by the armed forces.

But he added that he stood by a remark made a few days earlier that he would return to power in two to four weeks.

Numiri, overthrown in 1985 by a military coup after 16 years in power, said several army officers had visited him at his home in Cairo.

Sudan's SUNA news agency said Numiri was the family name of three suspected plotters arrested Sunday, the day before rebels were due to ring parliament with tanks and kill leading politicians as Mahdi made a speech.

Newspapers quoted military sources as saying several relatives of Numiri were among the 48 civilians arrested. Six brigadiers and two colonels were among 14 army officers detained.

Mahdi said on television Monday that Numiri was a spent political force. He repeated requests that Egypt extradite him to stand trial for old charges carrying the death penalty.

Sudan says Numiri was behind a coup plot foiled six months ago. Egypt has refused

to hand him back and Sudanese newspapers Tuesday suggested that Cairo may have been involved in the latest plot.

Arab and Western diplomats said it was unlikely that Egypt played any role, if only because Numiri did not seem on the point of staging a comeback.

"Numiri can hardly be the horse you bet on," said a diplomat. "Those (protesters) in Sudan who chant 'Numiri will return,' are doing it out of despair."

Monday's protest in Khartoum was the third in a week in which Numiri's name was shouted.

Mahdi's government is facing a growing economic crisis with annual inflation of 80 per cent and large budget deficits.

A civil war against the Sudan People's Liberation Army, seeking to end what it sees as domination of the south by the north, is a further drain on resources.

The independent Al Sudani daily said three army units had been due to stage the coup Monday.

Tanks were to shell parliament in Khartoum's twin city of Omdurman and troops would then have stormed it and killed those inside.

Mahdi said the coup attempt aimed at "manslaughter in parliament" and at "uprooting the democratic system in Sudan and serve the strategies of other countries."

Mahdi did not name such countries but he was highly critical of the "feverish activities of the bloodthirsty Numiri in Egypt."

He told the Sudanese parliament that his government "will promptly and harshly deal with this coup attempt... whatever be the price."

MENA quoted the security officials as saying that some plotters had met with Numiri in Cairo after travelling from Sudan purportedly on business or to seek medical care.

that 80 military men and 48 civilians were arrested in connection with the coup attempt.

Faraha said the government's decision to shut down until the end of June a Nile River port bordering Egypt was to prevent the "activities of Numiri and his stooges" which had started in the southern Egyptian city of Aswan. He did not elaborate.

Military involvement

Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Tuesday that Sudanese security officials said 19 tanks as well as paratroopers and air defence service personnel were to have joined in the foiled coup.

A MENA dispatch from Khartoum quoted the security officials, who were not identified further, as saying the plotters had been under government surveillance for as long as three years.

Security has been tightened at Sudanese airports and sea ports to prevent the escape of alleged plotters still at large, Faraha told the Egyptian agency. He said arrests were continuing but did not say how many were in custody.

Security officials said officers involved ranked from major to brigadier and that the plotters also included 15 retired military men.

The officials, who said plotters had "large financing" from unspecified external and domestic sources, said the plan had been for the plotters to strike Monday morning. Numiri was to have arrived in Khartoum that afternoon.

Numiri told the AP Monday that Mahdi's government "invented" the coup plot story to divert the Sudanese people's attention from their problems.

MENA quoted the security officials as saying that some plotters had met with Numiri in Cairo after travelling from Sudan purportedly on business or to seek medical care.



HOPES IN THE SKY — Children in east Beirut fly kites. Despite a shaky ceasefire which ended eight weeks of cross city bombardment,

schools have been closed for fear that fighting may flare up any minute.

Hamas accuses Israel of torturing its jailed leader

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Islamic group in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has accused Israel of torturing its jailed spiritual leader.

Israel arrested Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, 51, at his Gaza house in a roundup last month of 250 alleged leaders of Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement. All are suspected of fomenting the uprising in the occupied territories.

Hamas also urged Palestinians under occupation to stage a general strike next Saturday in protest at an Israeli soldier's use of pages of a Koran as toilet paper.

The army reprimanded the soldier who used pages of the Koran as toilet paper in the Arab village of Deir Ballut last month. An army spokesman said the soldier admitted he made a mistake.

The new leaflet also called for a general strike July 9 to mark the start of the 20th month of the uprising.

Hizbullah reaction

In Beirut, the pro-Iranian Hizbullah, Party of God, Tuesday

condemned the ban imposed by the Israeli government on Islamic fundamentalist organisations.

"Accusing revolutionary Muslims of terrorism by the Zionists is evidence that they have been a cause of worry for Israel which is the source of terrorism," Hizbullah said in a statement.

Palestinians say Hamas was largely behind a surge of Gaza violence before Yassin's arrest. Israel's cabinet Sunday outlawed it as a "terrorist" group.

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OIC rejects Manila bill

NICOSIA (Agencies) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) has told the Philippines a draft law creating an autonomous region for Muslims was unacceptable.

OIC Secretary-General Hamid Al Gabid met Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus in Jeddah Monday to discuss the plan to grant Muslim self-rule in the southern island of Mindanao.

Gabid, in a statement sent to Reuters in Nicosia, said Manila must revive a dialogue with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

He said the bill, passed by Congress in April and due to be signed into law soon by President Corazon Aquino, failed to recognise the MNLF as the official representative of the Muslims. The front has said it would reject any autonomy law it had not

helped to draft.

At least 50,000 people died in fighting between the front and troops in the early 1970s. The MNLF has tried unsuccessfully for years to become a full member of the OIC.

Manglapus was due in Riyadh Wednesday for what one embassy official described as a goodwill trip. Ties between Saudi Arabia and the Philippines were strained for more than a year over allegations that some Philippine maids working in the Kingdom had been ill-treated.

Manglapus imposed a ban last year on sending maids to several Gulf states after reports of abuse and inhumane treatment. The ban has later lifted.

Some 300,000 Philippine nationals work in Saudi Arabia, mainly as servants or labourers.

In his meeting with Gabid,

Manglapus explained that the Manila plan, known as the Organic Act, "reflects the manner in which the Philippines government envisages implementing the Tripoli agreement on the basis of the new constitution..."

Gabid reaffirmed the OIC position that "full application" of the agreement was the "sole basis" for solving the problem.

The Tripoli agreement, signed in 1975 under the aegis of the OIC, provided for full autonomy for the 13 Muslim-dominated states in the southern Philippines.

The OIC arranged for representatives of Aquino to meet with the MNLF but her government failed to meet all the Muslim demands.

Gabid told Manglapus the OIC could not back Manila because the government had failed to abide by the Tripoli agreement.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli Arabs complain

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Arab leaders have officially complained about Israel's Hebrew publication of Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses." Israel Radio said Tuesday the heads of Arab local councils wrote to President Chaim Herzog and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to protest against the translation. The first run of 4,000 copies sold out in three days last week. The letters said Arab Muslims, who make up about 15 per cent of the Israeli population, were promised that officials would try to prevent publication of the book. Rachel Marani, spokeswoman for Israel's Keter publishing house, said Sunday some Israelis, calling the book offensive to Islam, had objected when her company announced plans to publish it, but opposition had evaporated.

Israelis fire Gaza surgeon

OCCUPIED GAZA (R) — Israeli occupation authorities have fired leading Palestinian surgeon Dr. Ahmad Yazzi from the Gaza Strip's main government hospital, accusing him of hostile political activity. Yazzi, 42, who has treated hundreds of casualties at Gaza's Shifa hospital from the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising, said he was summoned by the Israeli chief medical officer and told he was being dismissed. The Israeli official accused him of being a leading activist of the Fatah group in the Gaza Strip. Yazzi told Reuters Israeli sources confirmed that he was dismissed on political grounds. The Egyptian-trained surgeon, who is also a director of his family's soft drink bottling firm and citrus packing company, has been barred from leaving the country for the last eight years. He was among 30 Palestinian leaders from the occupied territories who met Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali in Israel last week. "You can't sleep when you see our people being killed and maimed every day," he told Reuters. "I tell the wounded when they come to my hospital that they are real heroes."

Lawyers urge Syrian-Egypt unity

DAMASCUS (R) — More than 2,000 Arab lawyers, including 400 from Egypt, opened a conference Monday with calls for unity between Syria and Egypt. Speaking on behalf of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad at the 17th meeting of Arab Bar Associations, Syrian Vice-President Abd al-Halim Khaddam endorsed the call and stressed the need for Arab solidarity. The conference is also attended by 180 lawyers from Iraq. Ahmad al Khawaja, the head of the Egyptian Bar Association, told Khaddam he would tell Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that the Syrian and Egyptian peoples wanted renewed ties and unity. "God will try you for every day which passes without you working to achieve unity between Syria and Egypt," he said.

Iranian representative quits tribunal post

THE HAGUE (AP) — Mohammad K. Eshragh, who became Iran's chief representative to the Iran-United States claims tribunal here at its inception seven years ago, has resigned his post, tribunal sources confirmed Monday. As the agent of his government, Eshragh has been responsible for defending its interests in financial claims brought against it at the tribunal. The nine-judge panel is charged with arbitrating billions of dollars worth of such American and Iranian claims arising out of the 1979 Iranian revolution. The tribunal sources, who spoke in exchange for anonymity, said Eshragh would remain in the Hague as senior adviser to the Bureau of Iranian Legal Services (BILS) after the July 6 effective date of his resignation. Eshragh has not notified tribunal officials informally of his resignation over the past month, according to the sources. Eshragh refused to comment publicly on his resignation. The BILS agency provides legal support services for Iranian parties to claims at the tribunal. Eshragh's deputy, Ali Heydari Nobari, will replace him until the appointment of a new agent by Iran, according to one of the sources.

Iran building labour camps for addicts

NICOSIA (R) — Iran is building a network of labour camps across the country to detain drug addicts and force them to work on public projects. Ali Shushtar, head of Iran's prisons organisation, told the official news agency IRNA that at least one camp was planned for each of the country's 24 provinces. Iran is officially estimated to have 1 million drug addicts — one in 50 of the population. A law passed in January gave them six months to quit or face forced labour. The deadline is July 22. According to an IRNA report received in Cyprus Monday Shushtar said addicts would work on development projects under guard by day and be returned to the camps at night until they are fully rehabilitated. Iran resumed bashing of drug dealers on the weekend after three weeks. The pause in almost daily executions was apparently in deference to the death June 3 of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Iran hangs 'spy,' drug smuggler

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Tuesday it had executed a spy and a smuggler. The Iranian news agency IRNA received in Nicosia said Firuz Shoshyan was hanged July 17 having been found guilty of passing secrets to Iraq during their eight-year-long conflict. Drug dealer Ahmad Norzaie was hanged Tuesday. IRNA said.

Rabbis try to close down airport

TEL AVIV (AP) — Ultra-orthodox rabbis controlling Israel's labour ministry will try to close down the country's international airport on Saturdays because flights violate the Jewish Sabbath, a ministry spokesman said Monday. Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Rabbi Moshe Feldman has asked the transport minister to check the possibility of ending flights on the Sabbath at Ben Gurion airport, said labour ministry spokesman Zvi Rosen. "The ministry wants to close the airport," Rosen said. A spokesman for Transport Minister Moshe Katzav insisted he would not stop Sabbath travel. "I can tell you we don't want to close the airport," said Yehiel Amitai, transport ministry spokesman.

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
05:20	Dubai (AZ)
13:00	Jeddah, Sana'a (IVY)
13:00	Bangkok (TH)
13:00	Baghdad (KU)
13:15	Sana'a, Jiddah (IVY)
13:20	Medina, Madinah (SA)
13:20	Cairo (MS)
14:30	Kuwait (KU)
14:30	Tunis (TUN)
14:30	Khartoum (KU)
14:30	Jeddah (SV)
14:30	Penang (LIF)
14:30	Amman (JAN)
14:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
14:30	Apricot
14:30	Samoa (WZ)
14:30	Sana'a (PK)
14:30	Dubai (TD)
14:30	Cairo (KU)
14:30	Carrie
14:30	Amman (JAN)
14:30	Tams, Casablanca (RJ)
14:30	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
14:30	London (LND)
14:30	Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
14:30	Cherry
14:30	Corfu (COR)
14:30	Cucumbers (RJ)
14:30	Calcutta (RJ)
14:30	Grapes (RJ)
14:30	Oranges (RJ)
14:30	Lebanon (LB)
14:30	Madras (RJ)
14:30	Lemon (yellow)
14:30	Paris (RJ)
14:30	Lebanon (green)
14:30	Peru (RJ)
14:30	Marmal (orange)
14:30	Mango (RJ)
14:30	Carrot (RJ)
14:30	Orange
14:30	Onion (dry)
14:30	Pepper (hot)
14:30	Tomato (RJ)
14:30	Citrus (LJN)
14:30	Carrot (LJN)
14:30	Orange
14:30	Onion (dry)
14:30	Pepper (hot)
14:30	Tomato (RJ)
14:30	Citrus (LJN)
14:30	Carrot (LJN)
14:30	Orange
14:30	Onion (dry)
14:30	Pepper (hot)
14:30	Tomato (RJ)
14:30	Citrus (LJN)
14:30	Carrot (LJN)
14:30	Orange
14:30	Onion (dry)
14:30	Pepper (hot)
14:30	Tomato (RJ)
14:30	Citrus (LJN)
14:30	Carrot (L

Dioxin 'threat' dawdles under milky surface

By Ghadeer Taher
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Nothing in life is without risk and food is no exception. From its beginnings on farms to its final destination on dining tables, food products undergo a confusing array of natural and unnatural processes. What we eat or drink is not always what we see.

Terrorist threats on Chilean fruit in the United States, and worries about pesticide-ridden "shiny" apples, hormone-injected beef and potentially contaminated milk bave, off and on, sparked trade and economic wars among governments, farmers, retailers and consumers. The threats are alien and internal, natural and man-made, actual and perceived. In the case of the possibility of potentially carcinogenic cartons used for milk, the answer is still unclear.

The Jordanian Health Ministry, alerted by a recent American magazine report which warned of the dangers posed by dioxin, a byproduct of the bleaching agent chlorine used in manufacturing paper cartons, launched an investigation and found that there is no

The agent, described by experts as "one of the most potent

definite evidence to support the warning that consumption of milk packed in such packages may cause cancer.

An internal Health Ministry report, a copy of which was made available to the Jordan Times this week, seeks to assuage Jordanian consumers' fears by stressing that dioxin contamination of paperboard cartons is not yet confirmed and that research is still in progress in the United States, Canada and other advanced countries.

It recommends that the ministry and other concerned parties take action only when contamination is proven.

The report, signed by Dr. Issa Ababneh, head of the Department of Environmental Health, says: "No formula has yet been found to measure dioxin contamination in milk and juice preserved in paper containers," thus challenging the Newsweek article which said that a Canadian scientist,

John Ryan, had "measured" .04 part per trillion (ppm) of the form of dioxin known as TCDD in paper cartons used in the milk industry.

Newsweek said that the only documented effect of dioxin poisoning in humans was a skin disease called "chloracne," which was diagnosed as such in victims of an industrial accident. But TCDD has also been linked, based on results of tests on animals, to birth defects and disorders of the immune and nervous systems of the human body.

'Particular threat'

Dioxin is believed to pose a particular threat to children. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), in the process of verifying Ryan's findings, estimates that children drinking all their milk from contaminated paper cartons may be exceeding their daily dioxin intake by two times.

Dr. Saeed Aloush, a scientist at the Royal Scientific Society's (RSS) Department of Organic Technology, agrees with the FDA finding. "Dioxin is particularly dangerous for children," he told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview.

Children are more susceptible to dioxin because they generally drink a greater amount of milk than adults, explained Dr. Aloush. "There is a focus on milk because dioxin accumulates on the fat cells and milk contains many of these cells," he said.

Dioxin is found in fish, soybean and mother's milk.

The dioxin threat first attracted world attention in 1976 when the Seveso chemical plant in Milan, Italy, suffered an explosion at one of its reactors. As a result, 75,000 different types of animals were killed and

several hundred people were injured. It was proven that dioxin was a by-product of the volatile reaction. It was also a major by-product of the deadly nerve gas "agent orange" used by the Americans in the Vietnam war.

Dr. Ababneh, referring to a recommendation made by Newsweek, agrees in his report that "glass containers are rightly considered as the best to keep food, but paper cartons are widely used all over the world and no negative effects have been reported."

The two major dairy plants in Jordan — the Danish Jordanian Dairy Products Company and the Jordanian Dairy Products Company — while aware of the threat, say that their Scandinavian principals have not raised any alarm and point out that the paper cartons used in Jordan are imported from Scandinavia and are not any different from those used elsewhere.

Sean against this backdrop, the question remains: How much are Jordanian consumers of milk packed in paper cartons exposed to dioxin contamination? The answer is elusive and will remain so as long as definite evidence from the international community is missing.



Minister of planning Dr. Ziad Fariz and the head of the EC delegation in Amman Christian Falkowski

Tuesday sign an agreement for studying Azraq water resources (Petra photo).

Jordan gets 3m. ECU grant for water study

AMMAN (J.T.) — The European Community Tuesday signed an agreement granting Jordan three million ECUs to study ground water resources in the Azraq Basin, in the northeast.

An EC statement said the money for the three-year project was part of a 100 million ECU 1987 to 1991 protocol which stresses aid to Jordan's water and irrigation sector.

At present Jordan pumps 15 million cubic metres a year from a shallow Azraq aquifer to Amman, with adverse environmental effects. The study will explore medium and deep level supplies and provide data for efficient management of the basin.

The agreement was signed at

duction potential and providing data to allow the efficient water management of the Azraq basin.

The study will allow a higher water exploitation level without environmental damage.

The study will include the evaluation of existing data, the preparation and execution of a drilling programme, and the establishment of hydraulic models for different pump rates to predict aquifer behaviour.

Earlier this year, an agreement for the financing of a national soil map and land use project in Jordan was signed, contributing 4 million ECU for detailed investigations and classification of Jordan's agricultural resources and potential.

Intifada committee helps 4,000 injured, families of 500 killed

Individuals, companies, banks and various other organisations helped the oppressed people of Palestine under Israeli rule.

The committee's secretary general, Dr. Mamoud Abbadi, told the meeting that the professional associations in Jordan are exerting strenuous efforts to raise funds for the committee's operations and, furthermore, they are contacting world organisations to expose Israel's atrocities in the occupied Arab lands.

Salem said campaigns will have to be launched at all levels to raise more contributions for the Intifada to support the Palestinian peoples' resistance.

Contributions were required in view of the growing number of people injured and killed in the occupied Arab lands as a result of Israel's continued repressive measures.

He said that the Arab Bank in Amman Monday donated JD 100,000 and Petra Bank, JD 15,000, and that local women's associations have raised JD 592,000 since the creation of the committee last year.

Salem said campaigns will have to be launched at all levels to raise more contributions for the Intifada to support the Palestinian peoples' resistance.

Aqaba-Nweibeh route ferry boats to be increased to 3

The land-sea route is operated by the Arab Maritime Bridge Company which groups Egypt, Iraq and Jordan and which last year made a \$2.1 million in profits.

A statement submitted to the company's general assembly earlier this month said that the company's fleet of vehicles and ferry boats transported 636,603 per cent over the 1987 figures.

Apart from the land-sea route, Egypt and Jordan are contemplating rail link to join Cairo and Amman.

According to Dr. Hilmi Nammar, the Secretary General of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which groups Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen, the rail link between the two capitals

will be among the most important projects that will be carried out to boost economic and transport ties among the four ACC member countries.

This project, he said in a statement to Cairo's Al Ahram newspaper, is currently under consideration.

Earlier this week, an Iraqi-Jordanian technical committee approved a \$1.9 billion project to link Baghdad and the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba by rail.

The new 1,000 kilometres line will stretch from Iraq's western town of Al Haditha which has a rail connection with Baghdad to Aqaba via Amman.

The project is part of the economic integration plan among the ACC member states.

IRAQI CHILD DISAPPEARS AND JD 5,000 CASH REWARD

His whereabouts whether inside or outside the country is kindly requested to notify Shmeisani police station, nearest police station or his father, Sami Thomas George, on tel: 686771, Amman and a reward of JD 5,000 in cash will immediately be paid to him.

However, anyone who covers up for the child, his mother, place of availability or hide information concerning their disappearance shall be subject to prosecution taking into consideration that the child is included in his father's Iraqi passport and does not bear any other travel document.

The child's particulars are: Red Hair, white complexion and hazel eyes.

Child's father Thomas Sami George

Tel: 686771

New batch of police officers end security course at Swaqa

AMMAN (Petra) — The Swaqa Training Centre, operated by the Public Security Department (PSD), Tuesday turned out a new batch of police officers who have completed a course in providing security and protection to important personalities.

A graduation ceremony was attended by PSD Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali who

Jordan to buy limited amount of W. Bank fruits

AMMAN (J.T.) — Limited quantities of a selected number of fruits will be allowed to be bought by Jordan from the occupied West Bank for the coming month, according to a statement issued Tuesday by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The statement said that shipments of bananas, peaches, carrots and vine leaves will be allowed to cross into Jordan pro-

Seminar to discuss role of expatriates in development

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on the role of expatriates in developing Jordan will open here on July 6 with the participation of expatriates and a number of Jordanian organisations, as well as senior officials in charge of economic, financial and planning services in the Kingdom, Minister of Labour Janal Bdur announced here Tuesday.

He said that the two-day seminar which was called for by the Fourth Jordanian Expatriates Conference held here last year, will prepare the ground for the fifth conference due on July 8 and will refer to it a number of recommendations.

The minister said that the expatriates themselves will provide other working papers dealing with economic issues and expatriates' transfers to their homeland.

The minister expressed hope that the seminar will contribute to the success of the four-day conference and involve as many expatriates as possible in the process of contributing to their country's development.

Last Sunday, Bdur announced that the fifth conference will review four main working papers on political, economic, scientific and technological subjects as well as the implementation of resolutions taken by earlier conferences.

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Of barns and barren cows

"SWITCHING BARNs won't help barren cows," thus goes an ancient Sanskrit proverb, of which we are reminded today with the Israeli announcement that it has replaced its military commanders in an apparent new effort to quell the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising. Coming as it does, one day after Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir reaffirmed his "iron fist" or "scorched earth" policy of confronting the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the appointment of a "tough and rough" officer to replace an avowed "liberal" as West Bank military commander is no surprise. But what is surprising indeed is the obvious cold shoulder that the leaders of the Zionist state are giving to advices from high-level brass, including Chief of Staff Don Shomron, that there cannot be a military solution to the uprising short of mass expulsions, starvation or genocide of the Palestinians. No doubt, those who wield power in Israel continue to refuse to accept the reality that the intifada is not just a matter of "riots" and "violent rampages." They remain oblivious to the fact that the revolt represents the dedicated quest of a people, long suffering under the yoke of occupation, to regain their dignity, freedom and independence and no bullet made in the world today is capable of killing its spirit. That was the thrust of the message delivered to the Israeli government by Shomron as well as the outgoing West Bank commander, Amram Mizrahi, who was seen by many Israelis as going "too soft" on the Palestinians. The world must be wondering how the Zionist leaders define "hard," having seen "softness" in Mizrahi, who led the army through hundreds of deaths and thousands of injuries in the West Bank in the past 18 months.

It is obvious that the Israelis, along with quite a few others around the globe, see the intifada as having reached a point where the Zionist state, as well as the international community, can live with the death of one or two Palestinians and a dozen casualties every day without raising much of a hue and cry amid the loud Israeli drumming to project its stale election plan for the occupied territories as a gesture of peace. The view is further augmented by the fact that the world, at best, was only a sympathetic bystander expressing condemnation of Israeli actions and vocal support for the victims of brutality but doing very little in practical terms to eliminate the root causes of the suffering. To be sure, Israel is encouraged by the international hesitancy (or is it frustrated helplessness?) to push for realistic action to put an end to its oppression. While the point is debatable whether world public opinion will remain static and resigned to accepting Israeli violence as a way of life for the Palestinian struggle for liberation, there is no doubt whatsoever that increased Israeli brutality, as heralded in the latest Israeli moves, would only help drown out voices of moderation and strengthen extremist positions on the Arab side. More Palestinian blood will indeed be shed, but little dampness will be found on the people's will to wrench their legitimate rights with whatever sacrifice. The intifada crossed the point of no return very long ago, and the Israeli leaders will realize it if only they will stop and reflect for a moment. When will they be ready for it?

For one thing, the Palestinians are not talking Sanskrit.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian dailies commented Tuesday on King Hussein's address to the opening session of the Al Bayt Foundation conference in Amman where he called on Muslim scholars to lead the Islamic world to unity and constructive action within religious framework. Al Ra'i daily said that the King's address served as a message to all Muslim scholars who can heal the rift among Islamic nations and bolster ranks among Muslims in the face of common challenges. King Hussein's address was clear, and reached the hearts of millions of people on whom the monarch called to exert serious efforts to strengthen the Islamic world and to end all forms of divisions, the paper added. The King criticised those who went astray in their preaching of Islam and urged the scholars to put things in the right perspective through their joint endeavours, their writings and their guidance, the paper added. The scholars' task is formidable as the King had pointed out, since they alone can present the Islamic faith in its true image and can guide the Muslims towards a new era, the paper concluded.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments Tuesday on Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's new threats to use the iron-fist policy against the Palestinian people. Shamir is threatening to crush the intifada either through continued oppressive deeds or through the Jewish settlers who continue their barbaric actions in the Arab territory, Abdul Rahim Omar notes. The writer reminds his readers that the Crusaders who launched a series of campaigns on Palestine were forced back thanks to the unity of Arab and Muslim people at the time. He points out that while hundreds and thousands of Palestinians are being killed, injured or detained in the occupied territories no one hears of any preparations on the Arab and Muslim part to counteract the Zionist moves and to save the oppressed people from tyranny and occupation. Omar says that we continue to hear calls on the world to help establish peace, but the Arab and Islamic nations are doing nothing to lift the oppression and the tyranny to which the Palestinians are subjected. He criticizes Islamic nations who are showing extra zeal in fighting along side the Afghan rebels who seek to overthrow the regime in Kabul, but no one is taking meaningful action to rally the Muslims and the Arabs for the sake of liberating the holy places in Jerusalem and Palestine, the writer points out.

W Germans measure Gorbachev visit

By Tom Heneghan
Reuter

BONN — With their hero gone and the cheering over, West Germans are now sitting back and wondering what will come out of the emotions that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev aroused here.

During his four-day visit last week, Gorbachev held out the tantalising vision of a Europe without nuclear arms, a crumbling Berlin Wall and some sort of reunion of Germans now divided by the iron curtain.

The message came across like the clear tones of the Pied Piper's flute. Chants of "Gorby, Gorby" rose from cheering crowds that acted, as one television commentator put it, "as if the once-feared Russian bear had become Teddy Bear."

Now that Bonn is slipping

back into its sleepy ways, the achievements of Gorbachev's first visit here are emerging in four categories: hopes for German unity, possibilities for cuts in nuclear arms, prospects for increased trade and the promise of better bilateral relations.

Gorbachev's comment that the Berlin Wall could fall one day made headlines around the world. But few West Germans believe it will come down before the communist state behind it becomes as free and as rich as West Germany.

East German leader Erich Honecker said last week that the wall, built in 1961 to halt a flood of refugees to the West, was still needed to keep his country from being "bled white" through what he called Western economic plundering.

Bringing East Germany up to the level of its Western neigh-

bour would require Gorbachev-style perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) in East Berlin, something the orthodox rulers there are strongly resisting.

"A sort of fear for its own existence seems to be spreading among the East German leadership," Erhard Eppler, a former Social Democratic cabinet minister, said Saturday in a speech marking the official day of German unity holiday here.

"Perestroika in East Germany, which will always be open to the natural pull of the bigger, richer and freer German state, is more difficult and more dangerous than elsewhere."

Reunification is even further away, as it would also involve the consent of both Germany's neighbours and alter the European balance of power.

Open borders

Aware of the hurdles, politicians here talk vaguely of a far-off day when East Germany might be so prosperous and free that the border between the two countries could be as open as the West German frontier with Austria.

Gorbachev's visit could also influence NATO plans to modernize nuclear weapons here, diplomats said.

Seizing no more Soviet threat, a large majority of West German voters oppose plans to replace the ageing Lance short-range nuclear missiles, mostly stationed here.

At the insistence of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, NATO has delayed a decision on them until 1992 and agreed to open the talks he sought on reducing them once conventional

arms cuts are negotiated and implemented.

If Gorbachev continues along his reform path, one envoy said, no Bonn government will be able to agree to more nuclear arms. "It is politically impossible," he said.

The most tangible results of Gorbachev's trip will be in the economic sphere, and even here the visit brought strong prospects but no new contracts.

Firms from West Germany, Moscow's leading Western trading partner, have already launched 72 joint ventures under Gorbachev's new laws on foreign investment.

Both sides seek to expand that joint declaration, the first of its kind between Moscow and a Western country, pledging them to work for disarmament and unity in Europe. They also promised to hold regular summits.

Germany an exporting powerhouse.

According to Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann, Moscow is also planning three car factories by the year 2000 and is hoping to bring Daimler-Benz or Volkswagen into the projects.

Gorbachev's visit also resulted in a marked improvement in diplomatic relations, which had been strained by Bonn's harder pro-NATO stand in the early 1980s and Kohl's comparison of Gorbachev's public relations skills with Nazi propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels.

Kohl and Gorbachev signed a joint declaration, the first of its kind between Moscow and a Western country, pledging them to work for disarmament and unity in Europe. They also promised to hold regular summits.

Honecker — memory doesn't fade

By Jim Hoagland

BERLIN — Nietzsche teaches that memory, which recalls "I have done that," eventually yields to pride, which then argues "I cannot have done that." The German nation teeters between memory and pride in the 40th anniversary year of the creation of two German states from the ashes of World War II.

The dominant mood on the western side of the Berlin Wall is to forget and to have others forget. Pride is asserting its anesthetic force. West Germans move assertively to shed the burden of guilt from the war and to erase lingering traces of the occupation it brought.

Ultimately this means erasing what the historian Fritz Stern has called "the permanently provisional" division of Germany. The West German constitution enshrines unity as the act that will remove the last vestiges of German guilt and defeat.

Here in East Germany, the compulsion is to remember. But this is an exercise in power politics, not in morality. East Germany's Communist leadership clings to history as a source of legitimacy. Amid the turmoil that challenges Communist rule in Beijing, Moscow and Warsaw, leaders here work to keep the

legacy of Hitler and the commitment of Stalin in full force as an essential prop for their rule.

A mirror image of West German concerns exists here behind the Wall. For having fought against Hitler and having ruthlessly purged Nazis, Erich Honecker and his colleagues claim a moral authority strong enough to dispense with Western democratic freedoms. And they constantly remind their superpower patron, the Soviet Union, of its commitment to keep Germany divided.

In a long conversation, Honecker says out loud what Europeans and Americans who share his conviction only whisper: Germany must never be reunified because it inevitably would represent a threat to peace. Reunification, says Honecker, is a "fireside dream."

Paying the price division forever

The East German leader's contribution to the renewed discussion of the German question is heavily weighted with self-interest. His regime would not survive if the "fireside dream" came into being. Reunification is as much his nightmare as it is of French and Soviet generals.

The shrewd and resolute Honecker, leader of the East German Communist Party for 18 years,

argues that Hitler's legacy hangs permanently over the German nation, which must pay the price of division forever. "Nobody could have an interest in having a state again in the heart of Europe which would be so difficult to keep under control," Honecker says.

Honecker chooses his moment deliberately, emphasising the dangers of changes in the division of Europe on the eve of the visit by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to Bonn, which recently hosted President Bush.

Honecker gives his visitor no hint that he shares the fears of some Western observers that Gorbachev would support a deal to reunify Germany as a neutral state. But the East German leader takes the opportunity of the interview to remind the Soviets that they tamper with peace in Europe if they tamper with the division of Germany.

Gorbachev's problems, and the popular revolts against Chinese and Polish Communist parties, would seem to confirm Honecker, who is 76, in his opposition to opening up his repressive system now. He credibly asserts that he introduced economic decentralisation and incentive programmes in the 1970s similar to Gorbachev's perestroika.

Honecker's relations with Gorbachev do not seem to be as strained as is thought, or perhaps hoped, in the West, where the East German rejection of perestroika and glasnost has been interpreted as a challenge to the Soviet leader.

The sense among observers here in Berlin is that Gorbachev has told Honecker that the Kremlin values stability in East Germany above all else, and that Honecker is free to achieve that stability however he happens to see fit.

With or without Gorbachev's blessing, that is an increasingly difficult assignment. The enormous budget subsidies that have kept food prices at the same level for 20 years are smothering the economy. The material benefits offered as a justification for Marxist-Leninist repression will soon be beaten by the reach of the Workers' Paradise.

And memory fades, just as Nietzsche teaches. German reunification becomes a vital topic once again, complicating life for Honecker.

But not only for him. Reunification still touches more exposed nerves and potential flash points than any other European issue. That needs to be remembered by American policymakers who may be tempted to make

reunification a major issue as a way of "getting back" at Gorbachev for his success with Bonn.

And remembered by those West Germans who would portray German unity as an issue to be decided by Germans alone, in their way and time. Confronting Washington on sovereignty and security issues while seeming to be in trying to pretend it did not happen — *The Washington Post*.

Rift between reforms and controls widen

By Kathy Wilhelm
The Associated Press

BEIJING — The government is working overtime to condemn liberal political thought, but there has been no hint the campaign will widen to take on what conservatives have called "Western spiritual pollution," such as side-walk pool tables, privately owned bars, and miniskirts.

The military attack on student pro-Democracy protesters and their supporters this month has been followed by more than 1,200 arrests and an intense media campaign condemning any suggestion that the power of the ruling Communist party be limited.

Political purges are expected, starting with party general secretary Zhao Ziyang, who reportedly has been stripped of his power.

So far, the cultural and economic aspects of Western culture have escaped attack.

The crackdown seems likely to increase the great divide between the economic sphere, where selected Western methods are studied and adopted, and the political sphere, where Western philosophy is taboo.

U.S. industrialist Lee Iacocca's autobiography is acceptable, for example, but not the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

For a government based on Karl Marx's tenet that economics determines everything else about a society, it is a tension-ridden division.

This division is at the heart of conflict between senior leader Deng Xiaoping on the one hand, and dissident Fang Lizhi and the student protesters on the other. For more than a decade, Deng has sought to shake up an economy devastated by collectivisation, political battles and an economic planning system that discouraged initiative and bailed out failing factories.

Many students praised the example of the Soviet Union, where President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has allowed a relative ferment of political debate. If the students had been willing

Fang

Fang, who has taken refuge with his wife in the U.S. embassy in Beijing, won a wide following among fellow intellectuals for arguing that economic and political reforms cannot be divorced.

Although there is no evidence to support the government charges that Fang encouraged the student protesters in their spring campaign, they echoed his position. Many economic problems, they said, such as inflation and shortages, were linked to official corruption and a controlled press that dared not expose it.

Many students praised the example of the Soviet Union, where President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has allowed a relative ferment of political debate.

If the students had been willing

to make their suggestions to government-sponsored youth groups and student unions, there might have been no great stir.

But they rejected the official bodies as not representing them

"This division is at the heart of conflict between senior leader Deng Xiaoping on the one hand, and dissident Fang Lizhi and the student protesters on the other. For more than a decade, Deng has sought to shake up an economy devastated by collectivisation, political battles and an economic planning system that discouraged initiative and bailed out failing factories."

Small groups of intellectuals held "salons" to read poetry and discuss Democracy. National television broadcast a lengthy series that criticised China's traditional culture as backward, and

although Vice President Wang Zhen denounced it, the authors were not punished. Greater daring was allowed in art and film.

These developments may have angered aging leaders, including Deng.

One Western diplomat said the start of the student protests in mid-April may have been seized on by the conservatives as an opportunity to embarrass relative liberals such as Zhao.

The movement for greater political reform flagged several times over its seven-week span, but the government passed repeated chances to end it peacefully.

Instead, according to this theory, it waited until sympathetic teachers, researchers, government workers and even soldiers were infected with the students' enthusiasm and joined in mar-

ches, revealing their true thinking. Then it condemned the protests as counterrevolutionary and ordered the army to put them down.

If this theory holds, purges of intellectuals and government workers can be expected to be fairly extensive. On the other hand, the leadership has a stake in restoring normal production as soon as possible, and heavy purges would make this difficult.

Regardless of how many people are purged, Chinese interviewed since the crackdown predicted more protests for democracy within a few years.

As one explained: Deng believes he can open a window to the outside and put up a screen to keep out the flies. But even the air from outside is infected with democracy.

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

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Features

1,800 years after its heyday archaeologists still dig in Palmyra

By Keren Hope
The Associated Press

PALMYRA — Archaeologists have been excavating this ancient oasis city for more than 50 years, but it will take 30 more before the full splendor of Palmyra's temples, tombs and colonnades is restored.

Lines of weathered columns gleam golden against green date palms. Hundreds more lie buried in the sand, along with piles of huge stone blocks dating from Palmyra's heyday 1,800 years ago when it was the center of a kingdom that sat astride desert caravan routes.

"If we brought in bulldozers, we could clear the site in six months, but we'd also destroy much evidence needed to assess the city's role in history," said Archaeologist Khaled Assad, the site director.

"Doing it slowly means another generation of work by Syrian and foreign excavators... but we'll also be restoring as much of the ancient city as possible."

As well as the Syrian teams, Polish, French, West German, East German and Japanese archaeologists are digging in different areas of Palmyra.

Syria, where human habitation has been traced back 150,000 years, is an archaeological treat-

sure house of the remnants of countless civilizations that have flourished and fallen throughout its history.

About half of ancient Palmyra, sprawling over 12 square kilometers of desert, has been unearthed.

It's Syria's top tourist attraction, drawing more than 70,000 visitors a year.

Palmyra was important because it was the hub of the network of caravan trails that carried the silks and spices from eastern Asia across the Roman province of Arabia to the Mediterranean.

But its rebellious Queen Zenobia challenged Rome's authority. The city was plundered in 272 A.D. after she was captured during a long siege.

"Palmyra is a unique site... it's a great responsibility and we have to look after it, restoring the architecture, bringing it back to life," said Minister of Culture, Najar Attar.

This year, conservators finished renovating a 3,000-seat amphitheater overlooking a colonnaded main avenue where plays, concerts and youth festivals will be staged.

A tall arched portico forms the backdrop, flanked by deep-set doorways and pillars made of limestone hauled from local quarries.

"Palmyra boasts very lively

Roman architecture, and its public buildings are superbly planned," said Asif Balmassi, a recently retired director of antiquities who supervised the restoration.

"We've re-created more than 150 columns as well as many masonry blocks... you can feel the sense of spaciousness and grandeur."

When excavations got under way in the 1930s, the villagers of Palmyra lived in the ruins of the huge temple of Bel, the Babylonian equivalent of Zeus, king of the gods in Greek mythology.

They were resettled outside the ancient city in a town that now has a population of 30,000.

The only modern building among the ruins is the 12-room hotel Zenobia dating from 1918, mentioned in many Middle East travellers' memoirs.

But it's unlikely to be torn down because "it happens to stand in the courtyard of a temple to the rain God Belshamin and doesn't overlap anything important," Assad said.

Last year, he said, Syrian archaeologists pulled 30 pieces of really beautiful statuary from an underground tomb dated around 98 A.D.

In that period, wealthy Palmyrenes buried their relatives in family tombs decorated with portraits of the deceased in sculpture

and wall painting. The excavators are still looking for a likeness of Queen Zenobia. "She doesn't appear in the archaeological record, although we have a good deal of information about her... her career was recorded in detail by Roman historians," Assad said.

The site of her palace has been identified, but a later Roman Emperor, Diocletian, razed its remains and built a military camp there some 30 years after the city was captured.

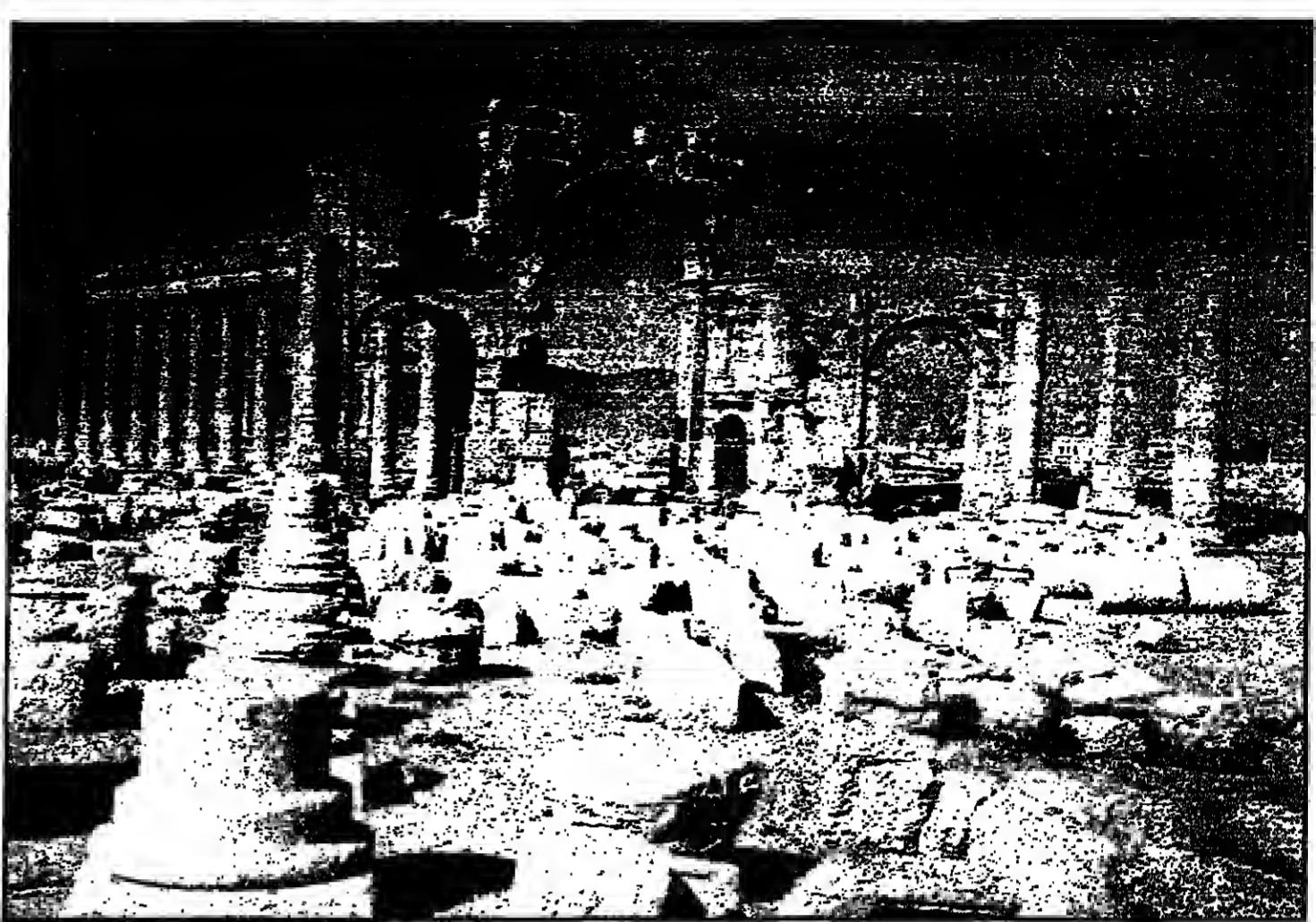
In the 3rd century A.D., Palmyra won tax breaks from the Romans that helped boost its commercial importance.

In addition to its markets for luxury goods, the city operated a network of caravan hostels at 25-kilometer intervals — equivalent to a day's journey. Palmyrene merchants owned ships that sailed in the Persian Gulf.

But Zenobia provoked imperial anger by asserting the city's independence after her Arab husband, Odeimata, died.

"She was very ambitious for her son, Waballat, but she was also a strong personality in her own right," Assad said.

Dubbed "the most beautiful woman in the Orient," she wore Roman purple and addressed her troops on horseback like an emperor of campaign. She fol-



About half of ancient Palmyra has been unearthed.

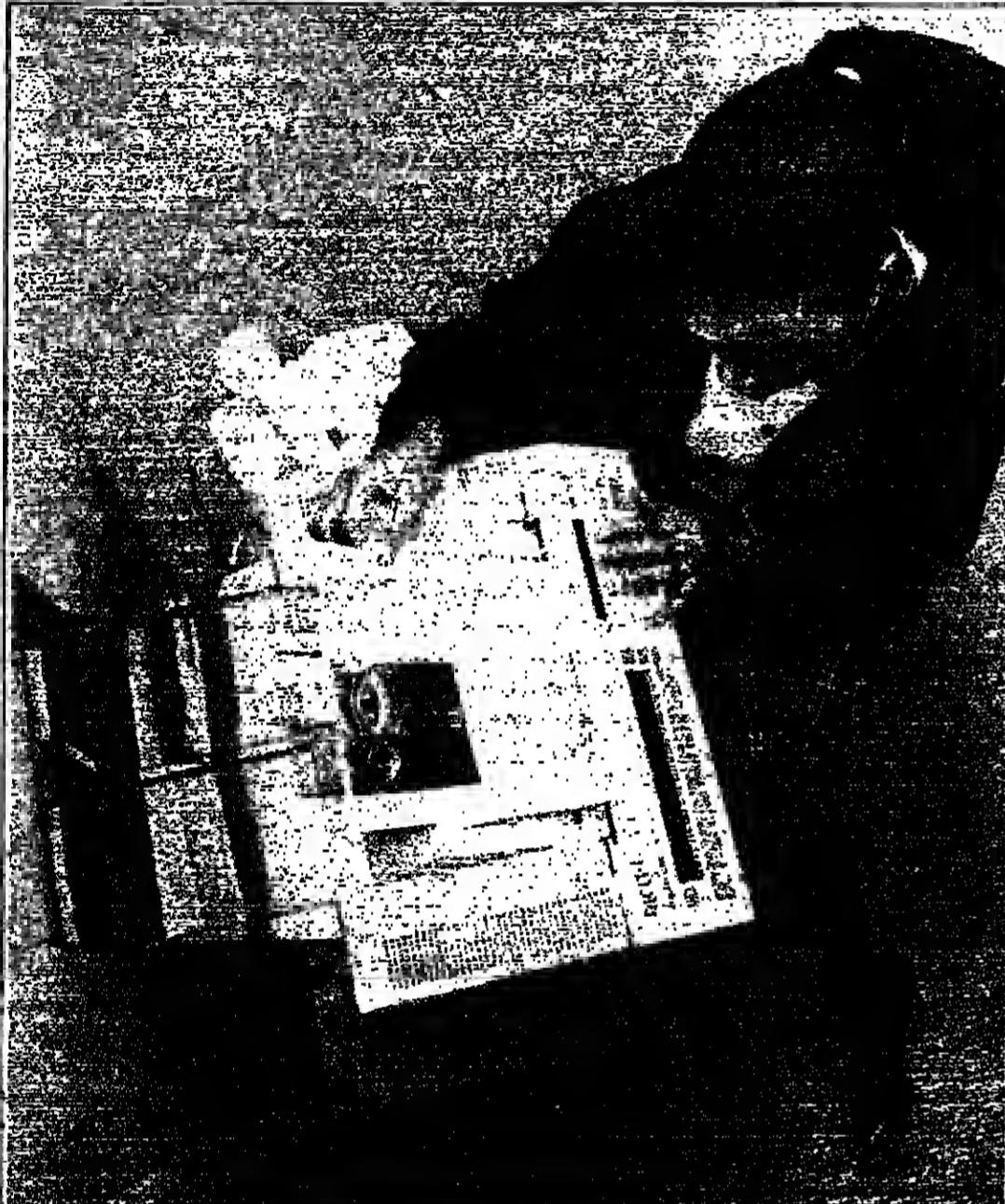
lowed political developments in Rome and hired a Greek philosopher, Longinus, as an advisor.

Zenobia was seized by the Romans near the Euphrates river while riding a camel to seek help

against the emperor Aurelian's siege of Palmyra.

According to some historians,

she was taken to Rome where she married a Roman senator and lived in a villa at Tivoli.



New Paris museum boasts romantic life

By Marilyn August
Reuter

PARIS — Leave it to the amorous French. Who else would dedicate a dilapidated 19th century villa and turn it into a museum dedicated to preserving and promoting the "romantic life of yesterday"?

Tourists take note. Just a stone's throw from the bustle and bustle of Pigalle and the Moulin Rouge is a haven of peace and quiet tucked away at the end of an unpaved; ivy-covered alley.

The museum of romantic life is a small, two-story house known as the Renan-Scheffer, after its most famous inhabitants — painter Ary Scheffer and historian Ernest Renan, who later married Scheffer's niece.

Restored to its former grace and charm, the villa recreates the life and times of the writers, artists and musicians who gathered there for Scheffer's fashionable Friday soirees.

They lived in what is known today as the Saint-Georges quarter, a residential neighbourhood bordered by Pigalle to the north and the Saint-Lazare train station to the south, flooded with young artists who shunned the opulence and snobbery of Saint Germain on the Left Bank.

Post-impressionist painters Edouard Vuillard and Pierre Bonnard shared a studio down the street. Victor Hugo met Juliette Drouet, the love of his

life, on the Rue de Clichy nearby. Charles Baudelaire, Alexandre Dumas and Edouard Manet were neighbours, too, while Vincent Van Gogh later would work in his brother's art gallery on the same street.

Located at 16 Rue Chaplet, the house was built in 1830 with the accent on calm and quiet, in keeping with the romantic belief in a return to nature. It was classified as a historical monument in the 1950s to ensure it would survive a development boom that saw the demise of many unprotected landmarks.

Flanked by gardens, the house also has its own glassed-in winter garden, with a fountain gushing over Jasmin and moss-covered rocks.

The museum opened to the public last weekend (June 10) with an exhibit on 19th century novelist George Sand, a feminist before her time.

Born Amelie Aurore Lucie Dupin, she created a scandal by going around in male attire and wearing a dagger at her hip, changing her name and carrying on love affairs with such notables as poet Alfred De Musset and composer Frederick Chopin about which she later wrote.

The ground floor features a recreation of her living room, decorated with family portraits, etchings and magnificent period furniture which has been in her family for generations. Also dis-

By David Ress
Reuter

KIBAGARE SHANTYTOWN, Kenya — For two hours the fire raged through the shanty town of Kibagare, reducing its tiny shacks — built mainly of cardboard, wood scraps and plastic garbage bags — to cinders and charred timber.

By the time the fire brigade arrived, it had destroyed the homes of 3,000 people packed on about two acres (less than a hectare) of steep, muddy hillside in the outskirts of Nairobi.

About half of Nairobi's 1.2 million people live in shanty towns like Kibagare, which are springing up across Africa as the hungry and jobless leave the countryside for the cities.

"It would be better to go back to, but we have no farm and there is no work there," said Josephine Osonyo, gazing blankly at a patch of bare clay about eight paces

square — all that remained of the house where she, her husband and her eight children lived.

It had been one of the biggest houses in Kibagare.

She and thousands of others in Kibagare shared one standpipe for water. An open sewer ran down the middle of the path to her house and down every other muddy path on the hillside.

The people of Kibagare used old cartons to line their walls and block the wet and chilling wind of Kenya's rainy season, but the packed mud floors of their houses were damp and cold when visitors kicked off their shoes as manners

bare demand.

"Cities in developing countries are using an infrastructure built for the 1960s. They are lagging behind the growth of population which means people are getting worse off," said Rolf Wichmann, a programme officer at the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in Nairobi.

"There is no way we can stop the people," Kenya's Housing Minister Darius Mbele said late last year.

"Now we do not tell the people to go back to the land because we do not have adequate land to start with," he added.

In Nigeria, the population of Lagos has jumped 10-fold since 1970 to an estimated three million. Ivory Coast's largest city Abidjan, where 20,000 people lived in 1945, now has about two million.

Nairobi's population has exploded from about 270,000 at independence in 1963 and some projections suggest it will top five million by the year 2050.

Wichmann said most growth was caused by Africans streaming away from the countryside.

In Kenya, where the population is due to double within two

decades, some of these country folk will go to places like Kibagare but more will end up in Korogoch — a vast expanse of mud and stick houses sprawling over two valleys and a ridge to the east of Nairobi.

The name means either "an empty thing" or "junkyard" in the Kikuyu language of central Kenya.

Korogoch is packed with as many as 300,000 people — nobody knows for sure.

It is hard to stand upright in some of the houses, the roofs are so low.

Grass thateb and garbage bags do not keep the rain off very well and mud walls tend to sink after a few years, leaving windows at knee height, level with the heaps of garbage which line the streets. The smell is inescapable.

Most children in Korogoch have running noses. In another nearby shanty town, doctors have just reported a deadly outbreak of meningitis. Disease is rife.

CONCORD

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Industrial nations shun Third World development meeting

CARACAS (R) — The poor nations of the world are in Caracas this week to talk about their development needs and their \$1.3 trillion debt burden.

But the rich nations that might help them out of their misery are conspicuously absent.

The 120 Third World countries, meeting as the group of 77 — their original number when they organised 25 years ago — require much more than the sum they already owe to solve their urgent development problems.

But only Canada of the world's major industrialised democracies has sent a senior observer — Foreign Secretary Joe Clark — to the week-long meeting in the Venezuelan capital.

Many of the big creditor nations see the meeting as long on talks and short on accomplishment, and will assign diplomats from their Caracas embassies to monitor the sessions.

"We'll report back home anything of importance that happens," a Western diplomat said.

But they clearly think little will happen, with most delegates continuing the Third World's call for debt forgiveness and for new loans on concessionary terms.

The delegates concede, however, that some of the blame for their inability to achieve fast-paced growth was due to their own economic and political shortcomings.

The United States, Britain and France, three major leaders to the Third World, are sending no observers and plan to have their

embassies monitor the proceedings.

Nor is the World Bank sending anyone.

"We're not particularly welcome," a bank official said in Washington.

Many Third World nations resent the austere economic structures the bank imposes on them in return for granting developmental loans.

They see the bank's demands as interference in their internal affairs.

Aside from Canada's Clark, the only other official observers are from China, Greece, Australia and Spain, and none will match his rank.

"(The Canadians) want to make a big splash in the Third World," a diplomat said.

U.S. officials said the Caracas session was a time for the group of 77 to thrash out a development strategy that rich creditor nations would assess later.

This assessment would come at the meetings of the group of seven industrial nations in Paris, the European Community heads of government meeting in Madrid and at various other meetings of Third World creditor countries.

The U.S. officials also say that the issue of repaying Third World debt is really out of the hands of developing countries and will be dealt with by the industrialised

nations and their private banks. Efforts now are concentrated on a plan put forward by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, under which the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would pool money to guarantee Third World debt payments.

The Brady plan so far has run into a lukewarm response from Third World debtor nations, who argue that it falls short of what is need to enable them to economic stagnation and revitalise their economies.

Meanwhile, Latin America hopes to agree this week on a proposal to cut its \$401-billion foreign debt by half.

"We have to devote all our efforts to reaching a united proposal," Carlos Perez del Castillo, permanent secretary of the 26-nation Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), said at the start of a two-day conference.

The SELA meeting, attended by Deputy Finance Ministers from member countries, must achieve results by Wednesday or see the regional blueprint lose credibility, he said.

Under the plan, announced in May, the region's foreign debt would be cut by 50 per cent and payments by 75 per cent with the conversion of half the debt into long-term bonds guaranteed by creditors. Critics call the plan too ambitious.

"We are seeking greater convergence among ourselves," Presidency Minister Reinaldo Figueredo, speaking on behalf of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, said in a speech opening the meeting.

Perez del Castillo said successful debt reduction could free Latin economies to grow at rates of up to seven per cent a year as they did in the 1960s and 1970s. In the current decade, growth slowed to between one and two per cent as countries repaid their debt instead of investing in development.

"There is no future for Latin America and the Caribbean without economic development," he said.

Delegates from Peru, Mexico, Venezuela, Nicaragua and Jamaica told Reuters they backed the SELA plan in general terms and did not see it as unrealistic.

"We consider it a bold proposal," said Hugh Taylor, director of the Macro-Economics Division of Jamaica's planning institute.

While welcoming efforts to cut Third World debt, including the plan proposed by Brady, the officials said they were concerned at the resistance of creditor banks to implement them.

Latin America owes most of its foreign debt to commercial banks.

Figueredo said the banks were hardening their attitude and were not doing enough to help prepare regulations to permit debt reduction.

"We are seeking greater con-

ference and its rich real estate holdings in Japan.

The Wings group will begin a tender offer in the next five days to buy all outstanding NWA shares, Checchi and the airline said in a joint statement.

The battle for control of the St. Paul-based airline began in late March when an investor, now known to be Checchi, acquired a 4.9 per cent stake in the carrier.

Airline industry analysts said the wings bid beat out other offers because it had slightly less debt and was looked on more favourably by the unions at Northwest.

The take-over battle included two rounds of bidding and at least five interested parties, including groups led by billionaire oil investor Marvin Davis, struggling U.S. carrier Pan Am and Northwest's labour unions.

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Sports

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1989 7

SPORTS IN BRIEF

CHINA-THAILAND WORLD CUP (SOCCER) TIE POSTPONED — China's World Cup soccer qualifying tie with Thailand June 26 has been re-scheduled for July 29, a International Football Federation (FIFA) official said in Zurich Monday. The venue is still to be decided. Thailand asked for a postponement until the political situation in China stabilised. Iran head the East Asia Group five with eight points. China are two adrift with a game in hand. The East Asian group six tie between Hong Kong and North Korea postponed from June 11 is now due on to be played July 2. (R)

OUTRAGED MARADONA RENEWS THREAT TO LEAVE NAPOLI (SOCCER) — An outraged Diego Maradona Monday renewed threats to leave UEFA cup winners Napoli, slamming fans as "cretins" after they whistled him from the pitch in Sunday's goalless draw against bottom club Pisa. The Argentine World Cup star quit the Italian first division game with a muscle injury in the 17th minute, but thousands of fans, interpreting his exit as petulance, submitted him to a barrage of jeers he had experienced only once before in five years at the club. "The people who whistled are ignorant cretins. I don't allow anyone to doubt my professionalism," Maradona told a private television station in Naples. "I want to stay at Napoli but if Napoli's peace of mind has got to depend on me ... than I say what I have already said in the past ... that if need be I am ready to go," he said. Maradona, who is contracted to Napoli until 1993, said he had reaffirmed that offer Sunday to club president Corrado Ferlaino and general manager Luciano Moggi. Sunday's incident prompted Maradona to leave the stadium at half-time and appeared to have fuelled bitterness within the club. (R)

FIGHT PROPOSED BETWEEN TYSON AND FOOTBALL PLAYER — Boxing promoter Don King and billionaire Donald Trump have shown new interest in a proposed fight between heavyweight champ Mike Tyson and Tony Mandarich, draft pick of pro football's Green Bay Packers, an agent in Milwaukee says. Agent Vern Sharbaugh, who represents Mandarich, said he met for more than two hours last week with King at the promoter's headquarters in Orwell, Ohio. "I was encouraged simply by the fact that we met," Sharbaugh said in an interview Monday in the Milwaukee Sentinel newspaper. "If King wasn't at all interested, we never would have met." Mandarich, a 6-foot-5 (195-centimetre), 310-pound (140-kilogramme) football player from Michigan State University, was the second pick in the recent National Football League draft, but has not signed a contract. Mandarich has said he wants \$10 million to fight Tyson. No financial terms have been discussed with King, Sharbaugh said. "Mike Tyson has a press conference and said he wanted to fight (Mandarich). Tony wants to fight. The public wants this fight. Donald Trump is excited. But it's all up to Don King," Sharbaugh said. But Bill Cayton, Tyson's estranged manager, said Monday in New York that "there's not a chance the fight will happen." It's ridiculous. He (Mandarich) can't fight. He's never fought."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

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AVOID THOSE NASTY PROBLEMS

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

- * A K 8 4
- Q 6
- K 6
- Q Q J 10 5
- + Q 2

WEST

- * Q J 6
- Q 9 7 3
- Q A J 5 2
- Q 6 2
- * Q 9 7 4 3

EAST

- * 10 9 4
- * K 8 5 3

SOUTH

- * 10 9 7 3 2
- Q 10 8 4
- A 8
- + A 7 6

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦

There's a world of difference between the play of the hand at duplicate and rubber bridge. Here's another example of how divergent the forms of competition can be.

Four spades is an eminently reasonable contract. North is close to a raise to four spades, but since he can't be sure whether his queen of clubs is working, the more conservative three spades gets our vote. South has ample to go to game.

There is no problem at duplicate. Who the club lead and cash the high trumps. If the suit splits evenly, you discard your hearts on the diamonds and make 12 tricks. As the cards lie, you go down a trick for an average board.

At rubber bridge you have an almost sure-trick line. Cover the jack of clubs with the king and allow East's king to hold the trick—you want to keep West off play to guard against a lead through the king of hearts.

Suppose East returns a club. Take the ace and lead the ten of trumps. If West follows low, let it ride! You can afford to lose a trick in trumps, one heart and a club. If West produces no honor, win in dummy, return to hand with the ace of diamonds and lead another trump, inserting the eight if West plays a low spade.

Your safety play rewards you handsomely. As the cards lie, you are the one who ends up making two overtricks. In rubber bridge, you should pull out all the stops to secure your contract. At duplicate, you cannot afford to give up possible overtricks in a contract where you are a heavy favorite anyway.

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The summer solstice occurs today — Happy Birthday Moon Children! This is the time of year when the fruits of our labors ripen for harvest and provide life-giving nourishment and sensual pleasure.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Think twice before making changes. Consult others who could be affected by your plans. Avoid rash decisions and temperamental outbursts.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) It may be difficult to understand what the excitement is about. Those around you may not be in the same productive and tranquil mood.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) There is promise of a better financial outlook. Current ideals have merit, but you must transfer these from thinking into doing.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Make new beginnings and revitalize your environment. Maximize your spiritual, mental and economic progress.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) It may take most of the day for you to get your thinking cap on and settle down. Be alert to a hidden matter that affects you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your powers of analysis increase as the days unfold. Negative feelings surrounding your career turn optimistic.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Emotional disappointment can occur your thinking. Home matters are

disturbing. Be fair in what you do and say.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your self-confidence is at a high point. A recent opportunity appears promising and has you feeling hopeful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Someone may want to push you into an area where you don't want to go. Be precise in how, what, and to whom you speak.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Focus on career, business, and new beginnings. Family members may feel that you are preoccupied and distant. Share your time.

ACQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Save outspoken criticism for another day. Develop friendships with people who have similar beliefs. Use your gracious finesse.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Someone with a watchdog mentality needs a new muzzle. Turn a deaf ear to gossip. Enjoy availing pleasures with the family.

If Your Child Is Born Today

He or she will have the gift of insight and intellectual acuity.

Your child will have communication skills and the ability to expand ideas to their full potential. He or she will be affectionate and sympathetic.

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THE Daily Crossword

by Donald Z. Gross



Chang says spotlight doesn't bother him

LONDON (AP) — While most American teen-agers are celebrating the end of school year, Michael Chang is about to start receiving an education in what it means to be a 17-year-old tennis star.

Chang was welcomed to Wimbledon last year as a raw, bustling kid and was praised for managing to win a set against seventh-seeded Henri Leconte of France.

This year he enters one of the world's most famous tennis tournaments as the French Open champion.

Sunday six people suffered burns following a firebomb attack in Florence against a trainload of Bologna fans. Two of the injured, 14-year-old Ivan Dall'oglio and 21-year-old Massimo Accorsi, are hospitalised in critical condition.

The pressures on Chang will be vastly increased this year — instead of being an upstart gunning to upset established players, he will be the prey coveted by lesser-known players.

He will be subjected to the voracious appetite of Britain's gossip columnists and to constant attention from a phalanx of international photographers and writers, who will examine everything from his Chinese-American roots to his outspoken Christianity.

But the placid Chang said he is not bothered by the spotlight into which he will walk.

"At Wimbledon I have little to lose," he said last week during an exhibition tournament in Holland. Last year I was thrown out (by Leconte) in the second round. I don't feel any extra pressure, it's others who are laying that on my shoulders."

Chang lost all four of his matches on grass in Holland and is already being written off for Wimbledon by some opponents, including three-time champion John McEnroe.

"Chang's game is made for slow surfaces," McEnroe said. "If he gets to the final at Wimbledon, I will drop my pants on centre court."

The French Open champion's difficulties on grass led Wimbledon officials to seed Chang ninth, even though he is sixth in the world rankings. McEnroe, fellow American Tim Mayotte, Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland and Milosav Mecir of Czechoslovakia all jumped ahead of Chang in the Wimbledon seedings.

West German Boris Becker, who won the first of his two consecutive Wimbledon crowns when he was 17, said the key for Chang is to avoid drastic changes in his life — and his tennis — after winning the French Open.

"It's a major step in his career but it's not the end," Becker said. "Now life starts — and that's difficult to accept at his age. He must make sure next time he goes out on the court it's with the same fire and desire he had in Paris."

Rose asks court to bar hearing with commissioner

Italy's soccer stars may fight hooligans strike

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Leading Italian soccer players said Monday they are prepared to stage a strike to protest escalating fan violence.

Some officials suggested that matches posing problems for public order be played in empty stadiums.

Radical solutions were prompted by the latest outburst of soccer hooliganism in the host country of the 1990 World Cup.

Sunday six people suffered burns following a firebomb attack in Florence against a trainload of Bologna fans.

Two of the injured, 14-year-old Ivan Dall'oglio and 21-year-old Massimo Accorsi, are hospitalised in critical condition.

Police announced that four fans of the Florence team, aged 18 to 25, have been arrested in connection with the train attack.

"We must be ready to bat soccer, if the behaviour of fans does not improve. We must safeguard lives of peaceful supporters from the threats of those going to the stadium to make a war," said

Eraldo Pecci, a veteran midfielder and captain of Bologna.

Sergio Campana, president of the Players Association, suggested that anti-violence appeals by leading players before kick-off might be a better deterrent.

Renzo Imbetti, the communist mayor of Bologna, said that city officials have the power to order soccer matches played in empty stadiums "whenever serious elements of risk to the public order exist."

Arigo Gattai, Italy's highest sport authority, said soccer violence can be only overcome "through closer cooperation between police and the clubs."

"The most violent elements are often members of organised clubs supporters, who could be easily identified by their clubs," said Gattai, the president of the Italian Olympic Committee.

worth said players used cocaine and fired guns at the football players' dormitory. Bosworth, who left the team after the 1986 season, said the Oklahoma football programme bordered on anarchy.

Switzer had called Bosworth's coach sensationalism.

The state's largest newspapers called for Switzer's resignation after five of his players were charged with felonies earlier this year.

One player was charged with wounding another player in a dormitory shooting incident. Three players were charged with rape in an alleged assault on a woman. Another player was charged with cocaine possession.

Switzer, who became head coach in 1973, saw his team go undefeated that season. His teams won national championships in 1974 and 1975 and posted a 37-game winning streak from 1973-75. His 1984 team also won a national title.

His winning percentage is one of the best among major college coaches: .844 with 157 victories, 26 losses and four ties.

Giamatti also asked a federal judge to treat the bookmaker, Ronald Peters, with leniency on charges of cocaine dealing and tax evasion. Peters was sentenced last week to 24 months in federal prison on those charges.

In a statement released late Monday, Giamatti said: "major league baseball's counsel have reviewed the filings and have advised me that Rose's lawsuit is wholly without merit. Baseball's counsel will appear (Tuesday morning) in Cincinnati and oppose Rose's motion."

"I trust the court will permit me to proceed with my bearing," Giamatti.

Jordan Times

Tel: 667171/4

Peanuts



Andy Capp

Sri Lanka reinstates emergency law to battle leftist rebels

Colombo imposes state of emergency to maintain order

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government said Tuesday it was imposing a state of emergency to maintain law and order and transport services hit by a bus strike.

"We are reluctantly compelled to impose a state of emergency to maintain essential services and law and order," Deputy Defence Minister Ranjan Wijeratne told ruling United National Party parliamentarians.

He did not say when the emergency, mainly aimed at leftist rebels trying to overthrow the government, would be enforced.

The government lifted a five-year-old state of emergency in January this year in line with an election promise by President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

Premadasa said he was ending emergency rule because security had improved across the island.

The emergency, first imposed in May 1983 to combat Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate state, was later used against the leftist People's Liberation Front (JVP) which is trying to overthrow the government from its southern strongholds.

Wijeratne said more than 1,000 people including parliamentarians, police, members of the armed forces and civilians had been killed since the emergency was lifted.

The new emergency regulations give the government power to detain people indefinitely without bringing charges.

Sri Lanka has been rocked by protests in the past three weeks against the presence of 45,000 Indian troops who are on the island to implement an agreement between New Delhi and Colombo to end a separatist Tamil campaign in the north and east.

Premadasa has said he would like to see the last Indian soldiers off the island by July 31.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi says they will be recalled only after Colombo devolves power to a provincial council in the north and east that looks after the affairs of the Tamils.

On Monday, private bus operators joined state employees in a strike that has paralysed transport. Workers have ignored government calls to return to work and negotiate on their demand for a wage increase.

Port workers in Colombo have also gone on strike but made no demands.



Ranasinghe Premadasa

Most Sri Lankans believe JVP militants are behind the strikes, which have closed many schools and disrupted work in government and private offices.

Wijeratne, also minister for foreign affairs, said Premadasa lifted the emergency and invited the JVP and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the most powerful Tamil guerrilla group, for peace talks.

Only the LTTE responded. The group began a second round of talks with Colombo last week

while continuing its armed campaign.

Wijeratne said killings were going on despite Premadasa's appeal to the JVP.

He said troublemakers, a reference to the JVP, had sabotaged transport services, threatened bus workers and were trying to cripple the economy.

Wijeratne said the opposition had also agreed that the state of emergency should be used to deal with the situation. The parliamentary group of the ruling party had also endorsed the decision.

The JVP stepped up its campaign after Indian troops landed in Sri Lanka in July 1987 and has whipped up anti-Indian sentiment in the country.

Since the arrival of the Indians, the front's campaign has cost more than 3,000 lives. More than 10,000 people have been killed in the Tamil rebellion since 1983.

Diplomatic sources said they were unsure whether the state of emergency would be effective.

"They do have a chance of controlling the situation but it is going to be very difficult. Nobody can say one way or the other whether they will succeed or not," said one Western diplomat.



Chinese soldiers hunting for pro-democracy activists inspect the baggage of a student outside a railway station in Peking

British journalist says China movement still alive

HONG KONG (AP) — A British journalist arrested twice for violating martial law arrived in Hong Kong Tuesday and said the pro-democracy movement remains alive in China, despite government statements and actions

and continue reporting."

"I don't think the pro-democracy movement in the sense of mass feelings of change has been crushed," he told reporters at Hong Kong airport.

Their equipment was seized, parts smashed and one camera

not returned.

His second detention a week ago was "entirely different. We did self-criticisms, we were not abused in any way and after three hours of interrogation we were allowed to go to our hotel."

Barron said the man was on a bicycle and appeared simply to him one of millions of Peking residents heading to work. "We interpreted it as a gesture of defiance ... or support for the pro-democracy movement."

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Barron was first detained June 8, four days after the massacre by troops in Peking, while he and his crew were filming a burned-out tank in the eastern part of the capital.

"We were forced to kneel on

the road at gunpoint," said Barron, a reporter in China for 15 years. "It was awful, frightening."

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